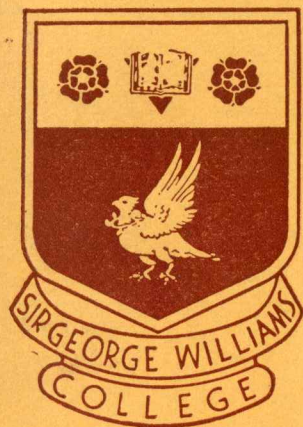


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Grant Weston



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NEWS - LETTER

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS COLLEGE

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Editorial Comments

Editorially Speaking

It is with a certain amount of pride that we present for your perusal and approval this, the first issue of the News-Letter for which we, as a new editorial board, have been responsible. We cannot, however, accept all the credit for the effort. The contributors have been most gracious in donating their time and effort to writing, or, alternately, their permission to print the material which we have compiled for this issue.

The editors have endeavoured to obtain articles of diversified interest and in this we think we have succeeded. A new addition to our scheme of things is the article in this issue by Gordon Donaldson on "The Art of Engraving". In an effort to start a series of articles upon interesting hobbies or professions followed by our graduates, we approached Gordon and he was most willing to cooperate. Not only did he produce the material for the item, but as a result of our get-together a most interesting visit was paid to his "workshop", including an extremely enlightening talk with demonstrations that lasted half an hour. At that time Gordon expressed his readiness to answer any further enquiries for information, but first we recommend that you read his description of his vocation as presented in this Quarterly.

The Charter obtained by our College is still fairly fresh in the minds of all of us; so it was with this thought that we asked permission of Dr. Rothney and Mrs. Francis to reprint "University Charters in Quebec" from the April issue of the Faculty Review. It portrays for us an interesting if brief history behind the obtaining of charters for the various colleges and universities in the Province, and in so doing gives us a clearer picture of the whole educational set-up in Quebec.

Rose Wax, the author of "Living in Mexico", was in that country from June 1946 until September of this year. She spent a good deal of that time travelling around the country and so had ample opportunity to make the observations which she has so faithfully recorded for us in her article. So take an inexpensive Cook's tour right in your armchair by reading "Living in Mexico".

"It Happened in Montreal" — Alec Fineberg's contribution, appears for a second time. He continues from where he left off in our previous issue, and we are sure it will be of interest, either for Montrealers 'looking back' or for the benefit of those away who are perhaps a little homesick and are looking for news about the old home town.

One cannot but envy people who have had the opportunity to travel, and in this issue we have not one but two such privileged contributors. Norman Rogers spent his vacation as he puts it "Vagabonding in British Columbia", and he gives us an excellent report of it on page 14. P.S. Dear Norman — are you sure those young ladies from Peterborough weren't being followed by guess whom? We certainly do envy people who can travel!

We must not forget all the others who gave such valuable assistance and contributed their time to helping produce the other news items. Phebe Prowse in particular deserves much credit for her tireless energy in compiling the "Personal" items. It is, we believe, the most popular section of the Quarterly, and is ever growing in both popularity and size. Incidentally, you can help make it even bigger and better. Be sure to read the notice and information form on page 22. Fill it out and send it in!

The "Bouquet-Brickbat" section is new, too. If you have enjoyed this issue, tell others — if not, tell US! Don't let the thief of time steal a march on you, have a look at that section now.

Finally, when you receive this copy of the Quarterly News-Letter, Christmas will be almost upon us. While essentially Christian in its conception, the ideals of love and goodwill are applicable to all races and creeds. Therefore we, the Editorial Board, take this opportunity of wishing each and all of you a "Joyous Christmas Season".

Political Unconsciousness

—J. B. Archer

One of the several important deficiencies of our modern system is the utter inability of the average man to form a fairly unprejudiced view of the major issues surrounding him. In many ways it seems true that most persons are less well-informed to-day, notwithstanding the spectacular advance of transportation and communication, than their counterpart of 200 years ago.

For one thing our western civilization with its mass-production philosophy and technique has tended to standardize all forms of social and cultural endeavour to the point where every activity is now painfully and in this issue we have not one but two such privileged contributors. processes, our social contacts, our environmental reactions have been reduced to such dull duplication that real individualism has almost disappeared.

For another thing the natural slothfulness of man, who no longer has to use his inborn ingenuity to achieve economic recognition but owing to extreme specialization is satisfied to express his ego or his creative urge by the mere constant repetition of relatively simple mental or mechanical motions, is encouraged in avoiding all brain processes demanding real effort. Since all problems are attacked by the stream-lined assembly layout our thinking suffers as a result. This is the endemic disease of our times, due to the over-simplification of all human acts with or without the assistance of mechanical aids.

It is little wonder then that even politically our structure is showing here and there certain critical fissures indicating an impending disintegration unless the edifice is braced up in sufficient time to prevent total collapse.

We have already seen what happens to nations who completely obliterate the political and moral consciousness of their people. But the lesson, though pointed, does not seem to have left a sufficiently lasting impression on the post-war world. Even in our democracies the great majority have not escaped the steam-roller efficiency of this great wave of standardization.

The Press, the Radio and the Motion Picture Industry, the most powerful informative agents developed to date, have been reduced in a great many instances to the level of propaganda tools devoted to indoctrination rather than instruction. While under overt dictatorships these media are openly controlled by the government and are recognized as state prerogatives, in our western democracies almost the same results are achieved by far subtler but just as atrophying methods.

If you have noticed the treatment accorded such issues as Palestine, Russia, Wallace, Trade Unions, just to name a few, you will have realized how one sided the presentation has been for the unthinking public. Furthermore it is next to impossible to secure a reasonably informative exposition of the facts unless the enquirer is prepared to be held up to public notice as a crackpot, an agitator, in many cases an enemy of the state.

This lack of independent investigation and this impossibility for serious appraisal of a problem (except by the most stubborn, inveterate, individualistic and determined people) make for political unconsciousness.

The citizenry is lulled into a soporific type of reasoning, which is really not reasoning at all, and is made to swallow like pap the platitudinous political gruel concocted daily by particular interests. True, this same citizenry has by and large not shown any marked recalcitrance to this treatment, but that is no excuse and certainly cannot justify the lack of political and social awareness witnessed to-day. Had some real understanding of the basic problems involved been grasped by the electorate recently, the provincial elections might have shown less uniformity of vote.

The verbiage, the fanfare, the psychological propaganda, the suppression of pertinent detail peculiar to the regimes of Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, Salazar, Peron and all the other petty dictators of South America produced results in the past which ultimately plunged the whole world into bloody conflict. It is not untimely perhaps to raise the storm warning at home, and point out that the wholesale political unconsciousness we are manufacturing everywhere may in the end bring about the same dire results.

Words From The Wise

He who reforms himself has done much toward reforming others; and one reason why the world is not reformed is because each would have others make a beginning, and never thinks of himself doing it. — T. Adams.

University Charters in Quebec

— Dr. Gordon O. Rothney

Reprinted by kind permission of the author and of the Georgian Faculty Review.

Sir George William College is the fifth institution in the Province of Quebec to receive a charter of its own for the specific purpose of conducting "a college or university." The first such charter was issued 127 years ago.

The three oldest of these universities, McGill, Laval, and Bishop's, were all established before 1867, that is, before the creation of the Province of Quebec. Their charters were therefore issued by the sovereign in Westminster and are commonly referred to as "Royal Charters."

McGill, the oldest of all Quebec's Universities, received its first charter on March 31, 1821. In those days the real ruler of this Province, then called Lower Canada, was Lord Bathurst, who held the post of Secretary of State for War and the Colonies during Lord Liverpool's long British Tory administration. He was responsible for the fact that the McGill charter of 1821 was issued by King George IV upon the petition of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. This body had been created by an act of the Legislature of Lower Canada in 1801, the first of the many laws which have been enacted in this Province "to promote the progress of Education." It was part of the British government's plan for Anglicizing and Protestantizing the people. The Royal Institution did nothing for the advancement of learning, however, until the death in 1813 of Hon. James McGill, a Scotsman (all Scots respect education), who had been highly successful in the fur business. He was not only the member of the Legislative Assembly for West Montreal, but also a member of the Governor's Executive Council (cabinet). By his will, dated Montreal, January 8, 1811, McGill left his property and £10,000 to the Royal Institution on condition that within ten years of his death they should establish "an University or College", and that however large an establishment might be created, one of the colleges should be called "McGill College." The R.I.A.L. now slowly began to come to life, and by 1818 it actually managed to get itself organized. It was so overwhelmingly Protestant that the Catholic Bishop of Quebec refused to be a member. Its "Principal" was Jacob Mountain, the Anglican Bishop of Quebec, and in 1820 he wrote to the Colonial Secretary asking for a royal charter, (i.e. Letters Patent under the Great Seal). This document was modelled on that of King's College, Nova Scotia, the oldest university in the present dominion of Canada, and was sent out by Lord Bathurst "with an accompanying bill of £221 4s."

In their petition, the members of the R.I.A.L. had declared themselves to be "desirous that a University or College should be established for the education of youth in the principles of true religion, and for their instruction in the different branches of science and literature."

It will be seen that McGill at first was virtually a state institution. The R.I.A.L. was a government body, and under the charter of 1821 its members were made the "Visitors" of McGill College. The College itself was tied even closer to the state. The new "body politic and corporate", created by the royal charter, was officially named "the Governors, Principal, and Fellows of McGill College, at Montreal." The College governors were, respectively, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, the Bishop of Quebec (Anglican), the Chief Justice of Montreal, the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and the Principal (who was Archdeacon George J. Mountain, son of the Anglican Bishop). And every act of even this highly-official body was subject to the veto of the Sovereign (i.e. of the Colonial Office in Britain).

The McGill charter of 1821 stated that "the said College shall be deemed and taken to be a University and that the students of the said College shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor, in the several Arts and Faculties."

After the creation of the Province of Canada (1841), and the winning of responsible government (1848), there was a general overhauling of higher education by the new Canadian leaders of the country. In particular, the idea of any close tie-up between the State and the Church of England in university administration was ruled out. During the Liberal administration of Francis Hincks and Augustin Morin, no fewer than three new university charters were issued for the area which is now Quebec. Following the established precedent, however, they were all in the form of royal charters, issued in the name of Queen Victoria from Westminster.

A SECOND CHARTER

The first was a new charter for McGill, dated July 6, 1852. The old list of *ex-officio* governors was dropped, and was replaced by the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning which, with the "Principal and Fellows of McGill College", became the "body politic and corporate." Although the R.I.A.L. had begun as a government-appointed body, it had become closely identified with Montreal's English-speaking business community, of which James McGill had been such a perfect representative. McGill is now, probably, the most thriving of Canada's private universities, but in the 1852 charter, a reminder of the early connection with the state is the naming of the Governor General of Canada as "Visitor" (instead of the Royal Institution, which had now become part of the College itself), and the retention of the veto power of the sovereign. Under this charter, McGill has risen to great heights. To it, we of Sir George Williams College owe a great deal, as is indicated by the number of our professors who hold McGill degrees.

AFTER 200 YEARS

In the same year, another royal charter created Laval University. *Le Séminaire de Québec*, which was then two hundred years old and had over four hundred students, applied for a university charter. When this was granted, on December 8, 1852, it changed the name of the *Séminaire de Québec* to *Université Laval*. In this case the Visitor was, not the Governor-General, but the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, with a complete

power of veto; and the Superior of the Séminaire became Rector. The new "body politic" ("the Rector and members of l'Université Laval, at Quebec") had a Council which, according to the Charter, was given "power and liberty to grant and confer on all students whether they be or be not students of the said Seminary or University or of any other College or Seminary within our said Province which shall be affiliated to or connected with the said University... the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in the Several Arts and Faculties." Thus to the university at Montreal was added another at Quebec.

About a month later, a third royal charter established a university in a third area, the Eastern Townships. Bishop's College had already received a provincial charter in 1843, without any mention of degree-granting powers. The original bill, as introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Edward Hale, the Tory member for Sherbrooke, had used the name "Diocesan College of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Quebec." After receiving second reading, however, the bill was amended in committee, the name being changed to Bishop's College. The "Bishop" in question was George J. Mountain, who had been the first Principal of McGill, and had since become, like his father before him, the Anglican Bishop in the Diocese of Quebec. The new College was duly established at Lennoxville, in strict connection with the "United Church of England and Ireland." It was not to fall away from "true religion" as McGill had done.

The Corporation then petitioned for a Royal Charter, which was issued on January 28, 1853, and which stated that "the said College shall be deemed and taken to be a University"; and that "the students at the said College shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, in the several arts and the faculties of Divinity, Law and Medicine." The "body politic and corporate" created in 1843 was named simply "Bishop's College", and that is still its name,—hence the custom of referring to the "University of Bishop's College." The Corporation consists of the two Anglican bishops in what is now the Province of Quebec, and a specified number of other members named by these bishops. In case of disagreement, the decision of the bishop who in senior priority of appointment (at present the Archbishop of Quebec) is final. Until the original College charter was amended in 1947, "the said Lord Bishop" had complete powers of veto over his own corporation. Today, Bishop's is the last of the Anglican universities in Canada to survive in its original purely independent form.

MONTREAL'S SECOND UNIVERSITY

In 1867, Canada's 26-year experiment in centralization ended in complete failure, and the present Province of Quebec was consequently created. In relation to education, apart from certain privilege which were guaranteed to denominational and dissentient schools (Protestant or Roman Catholic), the Province was given complete autonomy and self-government. It soon became obvious that, due to the completely English character of McGill, and the rapid growth in the French population of Montreal, a second university was required in this city. A long controversy took place as to how it should be established. At last, in 1876, a Montreal branch of Laval University was founded. In 1892 an Act was passed "to incorporate the administrators of Laval University

at Montreal", and another "to incorporate the Law Faculty of Laval University at Montreal" (of which Premier Maurice Duplessis is a graduate). The Montreal branches of other Laval faculties and schools grew to such an extent that they too were given charters of their own. It became clear that all these bodies ought to be consolidated into a new university. In 1919, Pope Benedict XV granted to the Montreal Branch of Laval University its complete independence, and the administrators of its various faculties and schools merged into a corporation for establishing another Catholic university in this province. As a result of the development of Canadian self-government, the old type of "Royal Charter" was now completely out of date. The most definite and authoritative form of university charter under present constitutional practice is an Act of the Provincial Legislature.

The Act to incorporate Montreal University received the royal assent on February 14, 1920, during the Liberal administration of Sir Lomer Gouin. It constituted a "corporation under the name of Montreal University (*Universitas Montis Regii*). The use of either of these two names shall be optional." Among the powers conferred, the first is that the "university is authorized to grant the degrees and diplomas of bachelor, licentiate, master and doctor." The university consists of its faculties and schools (which were previously separate corporations). The Chancellor, the Archbishop of Montreal, is *ex-officio* president of the Academic Senate, and a member of every body connected with the university. His approval is required for the appointment of all deans, presidents and professors. The Rector must be an ecclesiastic designated by the Bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Montreal. The Act provides, however, that the University Council may have a President, a layman, bearing the title of "President of Montreal University." In 1942, over twenty-two years after the adoption of the charter, some of the faculties and schools of the university moved into the new building which has been erected on the boulevard Mont-Royal.

THE NEED OF A THIRD

Quebec, in 1920, had therefore two universities in Montreal, one in Lennoxville, and one in the capital city. Of these, two were English and two were French. The only archbishop left without a university of his own is in Rimouski. But during the years following the first Great War, the English-speaking population of Montreal Island continued to grow rapidly, and its position as the greatest metropolitan area, not only in the Province but in the Dominion, was more than maintained. For example, between 1911 and 1921, the population of Outremont increased by 175% a rate not equalled by any other urban center in Canada. Between 1921 and 1931, it was Verdun, with an increase of 143%, that led the whole Dominion in this respect. People of French origin are in a minority in both these cities, as well as in Westmount. The population of the City of Montreal, alone, increased by 400,000 between 1911 and 1941. The pressure for an extension of opportunities for higher education in English became increasingly great. As a result, the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal, which in 1888 had received a charter giving it broad powers in this field, took steps to expand its already existing

educational activities. In 1926, it designated its formal teaching program as "Sir George Williams College", and made it co-educational. In 1929, Faculty organization in Arts, Science, and Commerce was begun. In 1932 day courses were added to the evening Faculty courses. By 1934, the Faculty organization was complete, and in 1936 the first Bachelor's degrees were awarded. Today, at the Faculty, or college, level in Arts, Science, and Commerce, there are now over 2,300 students of whom over 700 are veterans of World War II. It was clear that Sir George Williams College had grown to such proportions that it needed to be incorporated, rather than to continue simply as the name of an activity carried on by the Montreal Y.M.C.A. under its charter of 1888. Consequently, certain persons, all members of the Metropolitan Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal, petitioned the Legislature to this effect, with the result that, through an act approved by Premier Duplessis, and adopted unanimously in both houses, the petitioners have been formed into a "body corporate and politic" under the name of "Sir George Williams College" for the following purposes:

(a) "To carry on and conduct a college or university..."

(b) "To establish faculties... and to grant and issue degrees..."

Thus, like McGill College, the *Séminaire de Québec*, Bishop's College, and the Montreal Branch of Laval University before it, Sir George Williams College is now a distinct corporation with the legal right to describe itself as a university if it wishes. After 127 years of development in the field of higher education, the Province consequently now has five institutions with this privilege, of which three are English in language and three are located in Montreal. In fostering a separate corporation for the sole and specific purpose of carrying on higher education in this Province, the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal is carrying on a tradition already firmly established by the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning; by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec and the authorities of the Séminaire; by the Church of England Bishops of Quebec and Montreal; and by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal with the Montreal branches of various faculties and schools of Laval University. All of these have brought their own distinct contributions and conceptions of education to the institutions they have founded. The Montreal Y.M.C.A. is undoubtedly doing the same. The fundamental educational philosophy of Sir George Williams College has already been clearly formulated and put to the test. To quote from our annual Announcement, "its chief concern shall be the development of persons", and we believe firmly that "scholarship can be sound only when it is vital, when it is a living process."

Living in Mexico

— Rose Wax

It's hard to say whether you are more confused or fascinated when you first arrive in Mexico; everything seems so startlingly different. And it takes a long time before the welter of sights and sounds begins to form into a more coherent pattern — the confusion turns into a deep wonder at the depth of the difference between these worlds, but the fascination still remains. How to explain the dignity of a bare-foot earringed woman? or a vendor's need to arrange his sidewalk fruit display in an intricate design? Clear-cut answers certainly don't help; the minute you decide it's based on a deep-rooted sense of beauty, these same people will turn up with the cheapest of 5 & 10c store gadgets if they're available. The same is true of their folk-music, so much superior to our cowboy songs.

Actually, it is impossible to discuss Mexican society as one unit: there are far too many cleavages. There is the obvious one of the rich and the poor, with only an incipient middle class to bridge the gap; there is the one of the city with its ultra-modern buildings, its conveniences (in some places you even have water all day) and its many foreign elements, surrounded by the rest of the country with traditions reaching back into the past before the Spanish Conquest; there are the huge impenetrable mountains which have enabled each tribe to keep its tradition intact in ancient times, and which today serve as a base for breath-takingly beautiful and frightening roads;— equally, of course, they act as a deterrent to change; there is the cleavage of the Spanish and the Indian, elements which have to a large extent mingled to produce the cities — outside the cities, the population is almost entirely Indian and gives you an amazing glimpse into the past.

Many of the villages are nothing more than a few adobe huts, perched precariously on a mountain, or grouped together in some dry barren region. Here the struggle for survival is hard; and the government is trying sincerely to bring some of the technics of civilization to these isolated places.

This is being done mainly by the Cultural Missions which are set up where they are most needed, with the intention of moving on after they have made the peasants aware of the need for sanitation, and have taught them improved agricultural and health measures, as well as the rudiments of reading. In some cases, this even involves teaching them Spanish. They are also encouraged to conserve their handicrafts. It is a strange and primitive world; which takes you back many centuries to a time when the dances which they still perform were part of an active religion; to the times when the pyramids and monuments which rise in splendid homage to their gods were created.

For these people, there is a great deal of time; it is not measured within the life span of an individual, and so nothing that you do really matters. You work hard in order to live; but having attained the minimum necessary for survival you are free to sit in the sun the rest of the time. There is no concentration of energies, no attempt to plan for the future; there is only today . . . It is this indifference that has enabled them to survive through centuries of subjugation, when they were nothing but the spoils of the conquerors; that has enabled them to accept that which comes their way unquestioningly; and it is this indifference that has permitted them to be enslaved so thoroughly and so long until, through many centuries, it finally aroused the entire people in one great mass of blind movement behind a leader — any leader who could make a stirring speech. Having once done so, there is now a new awareness that all is not hopeless: this is perhaps the most important result of the many unrisings of the past thirty years. Mexico City itself, with its more than 2 million people, is a cosmopolitan place at present trying hard to become industrialized: the cry is for efficiency, and United States is being imitated as closely as possible: even to an espousal of jazz and ice-cream sodas. Here the predominantly Spanish heritage of the upper class becomes evident: the emphasis on the home, the importance of "honor", the inferior status of the women. And strangely enough, while the "manana" attitude is a difficult one to cope with, more frustrating still is the overwhelming politeness. It isn't merely a matter of courtesy: it is a basic as is the concept of honesty to us. So, if a friend wants to see you tomorrow, you will agree to meeting him, although you know perfectly well that you can't be there . . . the important thing is to say what he wants to hear, and not stick to a mere fact as such. I assume the underlying nuances are perfectly comprehensible to a Mexican; but to a poor fact-conscious foreigner it forms an insurmountable barrier.

There are certainly many other things I would like to elaborate on: for Mexico is not only a country of colour and warmth, of interest to the anthropologist and to the connoisseur of Churrigueresque architecture — it is equally a country where a feudal economy and a handicraft culture are evolved into an industrial state; where the first steps in a social revolution have been taken.

Famous Last Words

John..... was an inveterate gambler who had absorbed the art into his very life blood. However, as is the case with so many of that profession, that same life blood was spilled at a rather early age. At the funeral services the minister discoursed at some length upon the fact that the deceased was now at rest in Heaven. Finally an old acquaintance, and perhaps and erstwhile opponent, could stand it no longer. He interrupted the ceremony by standing up at the back of the room and saying, "Here's a hundred bucks that says he ain't there!" Whereupon the corpse immediately arose to a sitting position in the coffin and replied in a sepulchral tone — "I'll cover that!"

The Art of Engraving

— Gordon Donaldson

Here is a love story.

On the engraver's bench lie a ring and a piece of paper. The ring, a brightly new affair of gold, holds in its delicate mounting the lustrous symbol of purity — a diamond. The note reads "Please engrave — A.J. to G.K. 25/12/48".

Pictures leap to the mind — a smiling, somewhat self-conscious couple proudly choosing the token expressing their mutual affection — the happy displaying of the ring by the wearer amid the joyous surroundings of a Christmas party — the plans for the future, the castles built in Spain.

One could go on, but here we see another interest — engraved initials of gold applied on a leather wallet, an employer's grateful acknowledgement of a lifetime of service. Or over there a cigarette case on which is to be engraved a crest — proud symbol of a noble family. And, on occasion, there appears a plaque, perhaps of bronze, upon which are to be written the names of those who gave their lives that we might live.

Such might be called the daily routine of the engraver, for objects such as these are always passing beneath his nimble fingers, to be suitably inscribed by the exponent of an art as old as man. For engraving, the art of indentation in some object by means of a sharp instrument, is as old as antiquity itself. The cave man might easily be classified as one of the earliest known engravers. We have recorded evidence of carvings indicative of their livelihood discovered on the walls of their abodes. Later references to the engraver and his art are found in the Bible — "With the work of an engraver in stone, like the engravings of a signet, shalt thou engrave with the names of the children of Israel". (Exodus XXVIII, verse 11.)

Engraving reached a high level of perfection from the 13th to the 17th century, when such brilliant exponents of the craft as the Italian Maso Finiguerra, the German Albrecht Durer and the Englishman Hogarth created their masterpieces. However, Hogarth probably concentrated more on satirical etchings, along the lines of the school being developed in England at that time, and both Hogarth and Durer were also masters in the art of painting. (Note Hogarth's "Rake's Progress" — a typical example of that artist's satirical humour.) It may be noted here that many modern engravers also have painting as one of their accomplishments while apprentices in Europe still study art as a valuable aid to achieving proficiency and skill in the craft of engraving.

What are the tools with which an engraver works? — Well, mainly, a bench (well lighted), a number of leather pads on which to rest the work, an eyeglass (which, strangely enough, magnifies very little; but seems to 'highlight', or, in the vernacular of the engraver, to 'colour' the work) and finally the graver — a tool that has changed little since the time of Hogarth and the others previously mentioned. It is simply a fine piece of steel about four inches long and 1/8 inch square, pointed by hand on an oilstone, and having at the other end an awl-like handle. It may be interesting to observe here that about the nicest handle an engraver can get for his instrument is, of all things, a champagne bottle cork! Now let me hasten to add here that if the reader should perchance have vision of an engraver getting riotously drunk on champagne in order to get handles for his gravers, actually **one** graver can be sufficient for all his needs due to its multiplicity of uses. It is the most important of all engraving equipment and can be used for all kinds of hand engraving.

It was possibly around the 17th century that engraving first became highly commercialized, and it has continued, allied to the craft of the jeweller and the silversmith, as an integral part of commerce up to the present day.

There was at one time, particularly in England, a great demand for the engraving of coats-of-arms, crests, and other clan-like symbols; but today there is little call for this heavier and more artistic type of work. Rather the requests are for individual letters, monograms and inscriptions, primarily as related to jewellery and silverware.

Branches of the art apart from jewellery are engraving on wood, copper and steel, and also a process known as photo-engraving, which involves retouching by an engraver. On wood, copper and steel the design is executed in reverse, as many of you may know, so that prints may be taken from the plates. A great number of your Christmas cards and our own college pin are typical examples.

Finally, mention might be made concerning engraving on precious stones. The original design is of course sketched on first, and then the engraving is done by means of a very fine high speed drill which is, however, completely controlled by hand.

This, then, is a brief outline of the story behind the simple tiny inscription on an engagement ring — "A.J. to G.K. 25/12/48" — which all began this dissertation upon the Art of Engraving.

Comment Upon Today's Styles

A gentleman friend observes that it a reflection upon women's styles of today when the remark "Pardon me, but your slip is showing" merely elicits the reply "Yes — pretty, isn't it?" — !!!

Summer Activities of the Faculty

Faculty and professors of the College were very active during the summer in addition to holidays and part-time teaching. Some, in fact, covered great distances in travelling to various national conferences whereas others went as far as Shawbridge where the Annual Staff Conference was held in early June.

Dr. G. O. Rothney had the thrilling experience of teaching a course in Canadian history at Canada's oldest university (Laval) in Quebec city during the summer term. Dr. J. W. Bridges taught graduate courses in psychology at Duke University, North Carolina.

The Principal journeyed to the west coast early in the summer where he attended a meeting of the Adult Education Association of Canada. During this trip Dr. Norris visited several universities and also had occasion to see Georgian graduates in the far west.

University Advisory Services, whose annual conference was held at the University of Toronto, had a particularly large representation from Sir George Williams, including Professor D. B. Clarke, Mr. R. A. Fraser, Mr. A. H. McFarlane, Student Counsellor, and Dean H. F. Hall. Dean Hall has played an active part in the development of this organization since its formation at the University of British Columbia in 1946. In 1947 he was appointed to the executive at the conference held at Laval and in 1948 he was elected to the Presidency succeeding Dean S. N. F. Chant of U. B. C.

University Advisory Services has representatives from nearly all Canadian universities of both languages and is especially concerned with the counselling services of the universities.

Professor H. F. Quinn and Professor A. Lermer attended the Canadian Political Science Association meeting in British Columbia. The latter gave a paper on "Social Cost and Structural Changes in the Canadian Economy" which was widely reported in the Canadian press.

Mr. H. H. Potter attended a Summer Conference at Camp Laquemac. This interesting project is conducted under the joint auspices of Laval University, Macdonald College, and the Province of Quebec. The purpose is to study social problems of the Province with particular reference to rural areas.

The Sixth Canadian Hazen Conference, which is representative of nearly all Canadian universities, was held at the Guild-of-all-Arts, Scarborough, Ontario. The College's representatives at this important Conference were Assistant Dean Ernest Stabler and Dean H. F. Hall. At the conclusion of the Hazen Conference, Mr. Stabler, accompanied by Mrs. Stabler, proceeded to the Summer School of Harvard University where he was registered in the Graduate School of Education.

Professor P. T. R. Pugsley has also been exceedingly active. At the Annual Convention of the Junior Chambers of Commerce of Canada held in Winnipeg in June, Mr. Pugsley was elected President of that body. In his capacity as President, he has since visited all of the Provinces of Canada as well as Washington, D. C., and Tulsa, Oklahoma. He has also visited United Nations at Lake Success.

Vagabonding in British Columbia

—Norman Rogers

The backyard fences, billboards, and freight yards slowly slid by my train window as we headed for Turcot Yards to effect exchange of our locomotives. I leaned back against the cushions and thought of my immediate plans which were, briefly, to travel the length and breadth of British Columbia, stopping where and when I pleased and responsible to no one — except my pocketbook! Ah! What thoughts!

Two days later I was on Lake Superior on the S.S. Keewatin where I had the illuminating experience of being mistaken for a clergyman. After I had been addressed as "Father" a couple of times and each time I had looked around vainly for the person in question, it finally dawned on me that I was the target — and all because I was wearing a dark suit and a beret!

Incidentally, I saw most of the shores of Manitoulin Island and the mouth of the St. Mary's River on a radar screen. It was unnerving to see how, in a dense morning fog, we dashed at 15 knots through helpless packs of radarless Great Lakes steamers all anchored fast.

While docked at Sault Ste. Marie I wandered over to the Customs Depot where I engaged an official in conversation. He told me an unusual tourist story where, the previous morning, a lady tourist, after completing the border-crossing formalities, had asked the Customs man the way to Vancouver, adding that she had decided to go on there for lunch!

At Fort William I dropped in at the local YMCA to see our old friend Hugh Stevenson. He is certainly doing a fine job there with a minimum of equipment and a maximum of problems. By the way, he sends his regards to everybody.

The trip by train west from Fort William was notable in that we had with us the Maharajah of Mindinapore in his private car. He did not stay aloof from us, however, and some of us were privileged in being able to hear all kinds of stories about his native land.

We were at supper in the diner when the Louis-Walcott fight was broadcast and it was quite a scene — about six of the passengers had portable radios with them on their tables and a group of the porters had received permission to come in with us to listen. It became a mad riot when it was announced that Joe Louis had won!

Travelling in the same car with me were two girls from Peterborough. We found that we had many interests in common, but I was surprised when they stated that their brother had heard so much about Sir George that he was expecting to go there in 1949.

Banff proved to be an ideal place to meet people. I learned that Dr. Norris was there at the same time as I was but there being so much to do, a meeting was impossible. I found that a large number of the bus drivers and guides were not natives of Banff, but from the East or from Vancouver. In fact, one of the drivers was a pupil of mine in day school! The deer were tame — I walked right into the side of one while I was engrossed in the task of turning the film in my camera! I had to back up in order to get a picture. One of my most pleasant memories was drifting down the Bow River for 12 miles in a canoe, photographing the animals along the banks. My favourite mountain was Mt. Rundle — so different to all the others in its beauty.

Lake Louise seemed to me to be rather artificial, however the swimming pool was very nice. Nature has been so lavish in this region that I felt hurt each time I overheard a newly-arrived party, dumped from the bus right into the Chateau, glance at the marvellous view through the windows, say "Quite nice, isn't it?", and then walk off downstairs for an afternoon of cards. At Lake Louise I met another member from the halls of the Drummond Street building, Bob Steele, who had just stepped right into the post of Assistant Superintendent of Maintenance of the CPR.

Emerald Lake is a gem that can be recommended to anybody who wants to get away from the crowds and really explore Nature for themselves. While there I stamped and slithered all over a steep and very unstable slope of loose rock at 8000 feet looking for a hidden fossil bed which remained hidden!

In Vancouver I am ashamed to admit that as I was sloshing through the 'usual' rain, I was hailed by a former Georgette whose name I could not remember. What makes it worse is that I cannot remember it now — so if the person in question is still working in Nanaimo in Government service and reads this, please excuse me.

While crossing on the Princess boat to Victoria I again ran into the two girls from Peterborough and we remarked how small the world seemed. After all, there were only 1000 of us on the boat and there were only five boats a day!

From Penticton to Vancouver I travelled on the Kettle Valley Railroad and while enroute I asked one of the trainmen why, with two trains a day in each direction, they had to run them all at night so that the scenery had to be missed. His reply was startling "Listen, if we ran those trains in the daylight over this route so that the passengers could see where they were going, we wouldn't have any passengers!" From what I could see in the moonlight I believed him, as at places the track was carried on steel brackets fastened to the face of the cliffs while 500 feet below there were foaming rapids.

I spent eight weeks in the Okanagan Valley, picking fruit (the first time that I have ever had my fill of cherries), visiting the Dominion Experimental Farm, climbing mountains, and wandering through incredible regions of the most beautiful Alpine flowers. I was also surprised to find cactus growing wild in the valley, sagebrush everywhere, and wild asparagus

ten feet high. Fishing trips were numerous and were replete with efforts to keep out of the general neighbourhood of grizzlies. Jeeps were used to get to these mountain fastnesses with the hills so steep (55° on several occasions by measurement) that some of us had to get out and sit on the radiator to give the four-wheel drive enough traction.

Returning home on the Crow's Nest route of the CPR I had a lower berth where I soon found out that there was very little straight track. It took some tight hanging on to prevent being dumped out in the aisle. At breakfast in the diner near Calgary, I saw two familiar faces. Yes — Peterborough was there again!

My impressions of the trip and the country? The friendliness to be found everywhere was very marked and I think it safe to say that a first trip is a 'must' and that a second will be the natural result of the first.

Letters to the Editor

We are happy to have the following letter to the Editor, doubly so because it shows that our efforts are appreciated. Let us have more like it. — The Editor.

1445 Bishop St. Apt. 9
Montreal, Que.
May 27th, 1948.

Association of Alumni
Sir George Williams College
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs:

After a two year procrastination, the latest issue of the Quarterly News-Letter turned the trick. You will find enclosed a cheque to cover my membership in the Alumni Association for the year 1948-1949.

Since it is my hope that the Personals column of the News-Letter will be continued, I am taking this opportunity to send on to you an item of interest regarding a Sir George Williams Student, who graduated in 1947.

Mr. Alex Forrest, Science '47, left last summer to join the laboratory staff of Shark Industries Limited (division of the Borden Company), of Stuart, Florida. He was married a few weeks before he left for Florida.

Wishing the greatest of luck and opportunities to the staff of the News-Letter and to Georgians in general, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Mr.) Claire H. Yates

It Happened in Montreal

— Alec. Fineberg

After a summer of work and play, let us reminisce about the happenings in good old Montreal during the last few months.

Real summer weather hit Montreal rather late this year. We encountered some terrific hot spells during late August and early September. The Labour Day week-end turned out to be one of the most pleasant holiday periods of the summer season.

An incident on Monday afternoon, August 23rd, did not help to cool off the city. That was the devastating fire in the C.N.R. Bonaventure Station freight yards. That conflagration made the winter fires described in the previous News-Letter seem like tiny bonfires by comparison. 130 freight cars and two large sheds, together with all their contents, were consumed by the hungry flames. As the flames reached highly inflammable material, atomic-like blasts erupted, and dense smoke billowed and swirled high into the sky, blotting out the sun. Windows quite a distance away were shattered, including some in the Queen's Hotel. The "Battle of Bonaventure" was the focal point of interest for thousands of spectators, as every available man and piece of fire-fighting equipment were thrown in to fight the multi-million dollar blaze. The smoke-eaters had no easy time of it, either, as there was such a large fire-area they did not know where to attack first. They concentrated on the freight offices, and finally put out the flames which badly damaged that building. But it was nearly a hopeless task fighting the quarter-mile-long stretch of burning freight cars and sheds. After pouring thousands of gallons of water on one small section, the gallant firemen would direct their hoses elsewhere; almost immediately, flames would shoot out again from the area just wetted down. As the warm night wore on, the flames were finally brought under control. The heroic action of Montreal's firemen prevented the fire from spreading to nearby establishments. Though a few fire-fighters were injured and required hospital treatment, there were, luckily, no fatalities. By a freak of fate, the actual station building, long an eyesore to most Montrealers, escaped practically unscathed. Afterwards it was turned into a temporary freight office; passenger trains were rerouted through Central Station.

Another headline-catching event was the attempted bank robbery in east-end Montreal, which resulted in the fatal shooting of two policemen. Two of the alleged killers were both named Perreault, though they were not related. After a transcontinental search, they were finally captured in far-away Alberta, and brought back to Montreal for trial.

Sport fans cheered the Montreal Royals as they swept through all opposition to win the International League pennant, the Governor's Cup, and the Little World Series.

Our Alma Mater also received some publicity recently. A feature article appeared in the magazine section of the "Standard" entitled "Wot No Campus!". Naturally, that meant our college . . . June McFeely, the Standard staff writer, referred to our college by the not-over romantic name of "Sweatshirt U.". However, the article in general was quite informative and complimentary.

Random notes about grads . . . Fred Kerner, who is pursuing a journalistic career in New York, received a by-line from the Canadian Press for his description of the Louis-Walcott fight of last June; locally the featured story appeared in the "Herald" . . . Newfoundland's proposed entry into the Dominion is stirring up the patriotic "Newfies" amongst our grads, especially Phebe Prowse . . . The future of our Association of Alumni looks promising, as the Study Group, headed by genial Bill Hamilton, met regularly throughout the summer months, studying ways and means of revitalizing our group . . . With the support of all the grads, the "new look" of the association should result in a vibrant, growing organization which we can be proud of.

Literary

This poem is presented because of its literary form as well as its philosophical content. Too many of us are prone today to find fault with others. The poet gives his solution to the problem.

Kindness

Let me be a little kinder,
 Let me be a little blinder
 To the faults of those about me;
 Let me praise a little more,
 Let me be, when I am weary
 Just a little bit more cheery;
 Let me serve a little better
 Those that I am striving for.

Let me be a little braver
 When temptation bids me waver;
 Let me strive a little harder
 To be all that I should be;
 Let me be a little meeker
 With the brother that is weaker;
 Let me think more of my neighbour
 And a little less of me.

R. Rasmussen.

Book Review

— JACK ARCHER

"LINDEN ON THE SAUGUS BRANCH"

by Eliot Paul, Randow House

Writing a book review is in many ways like making a confession of faith or revealing one's personality. For while theoretically the reviewer or critic is supposed to cultivate some sort of detachment and appraise the value of a book for what it contains of significance for a particular audience or even for the amorphous mass of the reading public, he never succeeds in doing so. And his failure in this respect is due to a very understandable inability of shedding the influence of his cultural background, of environmental attitudes, and of preconceived opinions.

This preamble is simply to justify the fact that the remarks which follow are not intended to be primarily objective. On the contrary, they represent substantially my personal reactions to the book and are here presented strictly as such. It is therefore altogether possible that if you read or have read this work your own experiences may be quite dissimilar from mine. Should this happen to be the case no room for argument will exist on this score.

Elliot Paul to some extent conveys the vivid and at the same time hazy incidents of his early years in much the same way that Mencken succeeded in doing in "Happy Days" and Dreiser in "Dawn". But the approach is entirely different. While Dreiser was strictly introspective and Mencken primarily satirical, Paul is predominantly nostalgic. His frame of mind is that of a man who, in a musing and reminiscent mood, wanders back over the years and fondly revisits in thought those people and experiences that proved to be what one could call milestones on the byways of his adolescence.

Perhaps because these episodes, though actually far from routine, are presented as very ordinary and the persons described appear so believably human the reader is carried away and captivated by a sort of subtle and delicate charm. The story is loosely strung together but the lack of sequence is made up by the author's humorous quirk which proves very amusing with amazing consistency. There are here and there incongruous touches of iconoclasm, of sophistication and cynicism which do not fit into the narrative; but such departures from the general vein are obviously interpolations reflecting Paul's present viewpoint rather than that of his youth.

I am sure that, for some of you, these sketchy biographical notes will evoke, as they did for me, similar occurrences in your own youth. Especially true will this be if you were brought up in a small town instinct with a New England atmosphere (there are still many such towns in Canada even today.). So if you want to spend a few hours of nostalgic reverie steeped in the good old days by all means get yourself a copy of *Linden on the Saugus Branch*.

News about our College

Curricular Activities

— Asst. Dean Stabler

A slightly increased day and evening enrolment, the addition of several new full-time staff members and a wider offering of courses characterize the College's 1948-49 session. One of the most encouraging signs this year is the large day freshman class. Thus, in spite of the expectation that when the veteran inrush was over the day division would decline, this year's freshman class is some 12% larger than it was last year.

New full-time staff appointments are these: Miss Edna Vowles, Lecturer in Mathematics, Mr. J. G. Finnie, Assistant Professor of Accountancy, Mr. W. R. Fraser, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Mr. K. F. Crowther, Lecturer in English and Supervisor of the English 101 program, and Mr. J. T. MacFarlane, Assistant Professor of Physics. One serious loss to the staff occurred when Dr. Maurice Morton, Professor of Chemistry, resigned in September to accept a position at the University of Akron. His responsibility as Supervisor of Chemistry courses is being taken over by Dr. Samuel Madras. In all there are now on the College staff 25 full-time and 79 part-time teachers.

Several new courses are being offered this year for the first time. Under Mr. Harold Potter's direction the Sociology section is growing and a new full course, Sociology 110 (Intergroup Relations), began in October. Two courses in Commercial Languages (French and Spanish) now appear in the listings of the Commerce Division, and plans are on foot to add to our present offerings in Transportation and Traffic. There is clear evidence of a general enlargement and strengthening in the whole Commerce field. Science graduates will be glad to know that Analytic Geometry is now taught as a separate half course and is compulsory for all B.Sc. students. Assistant Professor Wynne Francis, in addition to editing the newly created Georgian Faculty Review, is teaching a new course English 106, English Literature of the Early Seventeenth Century. The demand for English 120 (Public Speaking) far exceeds the supply of instructors and the space in classrooms. In spite of four sections in the evening and two in the day, many students had to be turned away. Under Associate Professor Arthur Lerner the Economics field is now widely represented and Economics 115 (Econometrics) will be offered this year for the first time.

All in all there are indications that this will be a good year. Classrooms are comfortably filled (the Dean's class in Natural Science (Evening) numbers 300 and meets in Colley Hall of the Salvation Army Citadel — formerly Emmanuel Church), staff morale is high — probably because there have been no exams to date, and student affairs show no more than their normal amount of debate.

Extra-Curricular Activities

— ALEC FINEBERG

Orientation Week passed successfully at the old Alma Mater. The Association of Alumni did not participate actively in these events, but it is expected that it will next year.

An innovation this year is a series of ten noon-hour talks for Georgians, sponsored by the Vocational Guidance Committee of the Kiwanis Club of Montreal in cooperation with the College's Student Counsellor, Mr. A. H. McFarlane. The theme of the series is Vocational Success; that is, the attitudes and skills requisite to success in careers today.

A new club formed at the College is the "Boosters Club"; its objects are to revive college spirit, and put the name of Sir George before the public eye. Members assist in selling tickets for sporting events, give out with the cheers and create interest for players and spectators.

In the sports world, Sir George was represented at the Annual Inter-collegiate Golf Tournament held at Kingston in October, but did not fare too well. Queen's ended up in first place. In basketball, the Georgians are playing in the Montreal Basketball League. An intermediate hockey team began practices in October to prepare for competition in an Intercollegiate loop.

Of interest to graduates is a Classified Advertising Section in the "Georgian". Here is a way to dispose of second-hand books; and to buy, sell, or exchange any items. The rate is one cent per word; minimum charge, 15c. To quote from the "Georgian": — "Advertisements under this classification should be typed or printed clearly and must reach the Georgian Office not later than 10.00 a.m. Monday morning." For further information, contact the Georgian Office, Room 341, or phone MA 8331 and ask for the Georgian Office.

Bouquets or Brickbats?

The Editorial Board is more or less under new direction. At the same time we are endeavouring to establish a new and different policy. This is YOUR magazine, and we shall try to put into it what YOU want. We have therefore but one request — "TELL US MORE!"

Please fill out the form below and mail it without delay. Please print clearly.

THE EDITOR,
QUARTERLY NEWS-LETTER,
ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI,
SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS COLLEGE,
1441 DRUMMOND STREET,
MONTREAL, QUE.

THIS IS A BRICKBAT () BOUQUET () (Please check which)
I ENJOYED THE ARTICLES ON

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE ARTICLES ON THE FOLLOWING
SUBJECTS

I WOULD BE WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE AN ARTICLE ON

NAME

ADDRESS

OCCUPATION

HOBBIES

MARRIED?

Personals

Collecting the data for the Personals is a little like trying to sell brushes from door to door. It is a hard job. While we try to keep track of you graduates through your Class Representatives we are not always successful. For that reason we include the questionnaire in every issue of the News-Letter. A few of you take the hint and send it in and to those we send our blessing. The great majority of you, however, just pass this page by and scan the personals to see what your classmates are doing. Apparently it never occurs to you to wonder about the amount of work involved in getting this information — of the hundreds of phone calls, the letters that have to be written and the newspapers that are checked.

Now we realize that you want to help us along as much as possible and that it isn't so much that you don't want to fill out this form, but that you just put it off to another day. This time please overcome that inertia, fill out the form and mail it in. If enough of you do this we will continue to publish these Personals, but if the future is anything like the past we will eventually reach the point where it will not be worth our time to run this feature.

THE EDITOR,
QUARTERLY NEWS-LETTER,
ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI,
SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS COLLEGE,
1441 DRUMMOND STREET,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

(Please Print Clearly)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

YEAR GRADUATED _____ FACULTY _____

OTHER STUDIES _____

PRESENT OCCUPATION _____

RECENTLY MARRIED _____ ANY ADDITION TO THE FAMILY _____

COMMENTS _____

1940

OLAF MEYER, D.F.C., was a member of the Guard of Honour for Lord Alexander, Governor General of Canada, when he unveiled the War Memorial in the Town of Mount Royal on October 24, 1948. The Governor General stopped and chatted with Olaf on this occasion.

NORMAN ROGERS is enrolled in the High School Diploma Course for teachers at McGill University. Last summer Norman took a trip across Canada.

MALCOLM SQUIBB has joined the firm of Turner Newall (Canada) Limited. He is in the Commercial Dept., and is in charge of the Material Control Section.

1941

GERALD MAHONEY—Gerry is doing research at McGill University for a Ph.D. degree in Industrial Psychology. His thesis will be on the subject of morale. On Saturday, October 16th, 1948 the Montreal Daily Star carried an article on its "Design for Living" page, written by G. M. Mahoney, M.Sc. It was entitled "An Interesting Phase of Human Engineering — The occupation of Personnel Worker."

HERBERT F. QUINN is enrolled in the Graduate School of McGill University where he is doing research for a Ph. D. in political science.

1942

HECTOR CHANDLER was the recipient of a presentation from the Montreal Chapter of The Canadian Credit Institute for his work as Chairman of the Educational Committee; as a result he is now the possessor of an handsome gladstone bag. Hector has recently been elected second

vice-president of this organization.

W.D. "Doug" INNES is now in charge of the Statistical Department at Nesbitt Thompson & Company, Limited.

FRED KERNER has moved from Toronto to New York City where he is still working for the Canadian Press.

ANN MUNN is enrolled in the High School Diploma Course for teachers at McGill University.

PHEBE PROWSE obtained a B.L.S. degree from McGill University in May 1946. She is Librarian of The Shawinigan Water & Power Company at Montreal. Recently she visited Washington to attend a convention of the Special Libraries Association.

1943

HERBERT GILLINGHAM who has been minister of Main Memorial Church, Pte. St. Charles. for the past seven years was recently inducted to the ministry of Terminal Park and Tetreaultville pastoral charges. Reverend Gillingham gained a B.Sc. degree from S.G.W.C. after he completed his course for the ministry.

BETTY HAMILTON was a member of the Canadian Olympic Team. She completed in the Women's Fencing Contests. Previously Betty had been runner-up for the National Women's Fencing Championship, and she won the Quebec Provincial Foils Championship. Following the Olympic Games, Betty travelled in England, France, Switzerland, Luxemburg and Belgium.

Last year, in addition to her fencing training, Betty attended the McGill Conservatorium, and passed the Junior Grade Piano Examinations.

WILLIAM HAMILTON is the First Vice-President of the Montreal Board of Trade, Young Men's Section. He attended the National Conference of the Junior Chambers of Commerce at Winnipeg, June 1948.

MARCIA HOCHSTER is completing her training at McGill School of Social Work.

SOLOMON JOFFE is now Doctor Joffe, having obtained his Doctor of Dentistry degree at McGill in the spring of 1948. Doctor Joffe is practising in Montreal.

R.B. JONAS has been awarded the degree of B.Sc. (Phys. Ed.) "with high praise" by Springfield College.

SAM MADRAS, now Doctor Madras, has been appointed Supervisor of Chemistry Instruction at S.G.W.C. He will succeed Dr. Morton who has gone to the U.S. A. Congratulations Sam.

DERRY PLEMING is living in New York City where she has a position as social worker with the Women's Prison Association. Derry shares an apartment with Margaret Webb — graduate of 1942, and former librarian of S.G.W.C.

1944

PERCY BLACK has been appointed Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of Kentucky.

JAMES F. HARRIS — Jim is president of the Engineering Undergraduate Society at McGill University. He represented this organization at the Annual Student Conference of the Engineering Institute of Canada held at Banff in June of this year.

In addition to all this, Jim has been chosen by the Scholarship

Committee of the Engineering Faculty of McGill University to receive the Engineering Institute of Canada Award for combined scholarship and extra-curricular activities.

ALBERT E. KING was ordained into the Ministry of the United Church of Canada on June 2, 1948. Bert graduated from the United Theological College at Montreal in May of this year.

PETER ZIEGLER is doing graduate work in Bio-Chemistry at McGill University.

1945

CAROLYN ARCHER spent some weeks in Montreal on vacation from her position with the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. She also attended the I.L.O. Conference at San Francisco in June of this year.

KENNETH HEATHERINGTON has moved to Niagara, Ont., where he has accepted a position with H.G. Acres.

GRAHAM PAVELEY was recently appointed head of the Service Data Department at Canadair Ltd., at Montreal.

FRANK STANNARD is working as an engineer in the Equipment Division of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada at the head office in Montreal.

ROSE WAX has returned from Mexico where she has spent the past two years.

1946

G. ASHER BUXBAUM is living in Brooklyn, N.Y. Rabbi Buxbaum is a lecturer in psychology at Beth Jacob Teachers' Seminary, New York.

LUCILLE VAUGHAN CUEVAS has been highly praised for her work at the Fraser Branch of the Montreal Children's Library.

The Librarian in her annual report said—"I want to mention in particular the excellent work of my assistant, Lucille Vaughan. The success of the past year at the Fraser Library is entirely due to her enthusiasm and sympathy in bringing the books and children together. Her ideas, resourcefulness and her friendly interest in the problems of both adults and children in the library, make a valuable contribution to the work."

JAMES G. DICK is now the Chief Chemist and Metallurgist at Canadian Bronze Co. Ltd.

PHYLLIS FAUGHNAN returned by automobile from her trip across the continent — to San Francisco and intervening points. She spent about a month with her family in the Town of Mount Royal. On October 22nd Phyllis left for Virginia where she expects to spend the winter.

JAMES G. FINNIE has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Montreal Branch of the Certified General Accountants of the Province of Quebec.

Jim has been appointed as an Assistant Professor of Accountancy at S.G.W.C. He is no longer instructing at the S.G.W. Business School.

SHIRLEY FYLES has been admitted to the Faculty of Medicine at Queen's University.

ROLF M. HOCHSTER is at present studying research towards the degree of Ph.D. in Biochemistry at McGill.

GLADYS SMIRLE has a teaching appointment at the William Dawson High School, Montreal.

FRANGA HARKER STINSON is teaching at the Macdonald High School at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

ANDRE TREMBLAY is enrolled in the Pre-Medical course at the University of Montreal.

CLAIRE YATES is a research chemist at Charles E. Frosst & Company, and he is a part-time student in Bio-Chemistry at the Graduate School, McGill University.

1947

CHARLOTTE GARFINKLE has been studying at McGill University School of Social Work and received her B.S.W. at the Fall Convocation of 1948.

HENRY GUNNING is Assistant Office Manager of The Shell Oil Company of Canada at Montreal East.

DONALD W. JOHNSTONE is now the President of The Financial Times Publishing Company, which publishes the well known Montreal paper — The Financial Times.

J. ADRIEN LEDUC is at present living in New York City where he is in charge of the research laboratory of a chemical company there. He is also studying for a Doctor's Degree at the Evening Division of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

RALPH MALONE has been accepted into the Faculty of Medicine at Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland.

MARGARET SHIMOTAKAHARA is studying for another B.Sc. degree. She is attending McGill University where she is taking courses in Bacteriology. Margaret expects to continue into the Graduate School next year for a master's degree in Bacteriology.

DOROTHY SUPERSTEIN received her B.S.W. Degree at the Fall Convocation of McGill University. Dorothy has just returned from a trip to Europe.

MILLICENT WORRELL will be spending the winter in New York, where she will attend McDowell School of Fashion Design.

1948

GEORGE BRABANT is in first year dentistry at McGill University.

KENNETH CAMPBELL is studying for an actuarial degree. He is employed by the Montreal Life Insurance Company.

GORDON CLARK is enrolled in the Graduate School at McGill University where he is working for a Master of Science degree.

SYLVIA FRIEDMAN is on the teaching staff of the Jewish People's Schools in Montreal.

LUIS GUTIERREZ is another of last year's graduates who is studying at McGill for a graduate degree in economics.

FRED PETEL is among the five graduates of S.G.W.C. who are enrolled in the High School Diploma Course at McGill University this autumn.

CALVIN POTTER is enrolled in the Graduate School, McGill University where he is working for a post-graduate degree in economics.

WILLIAM "Bill" ROTHNEY has entered the Medical School at McGill University where he is in first year.

ERIC WESTBROOK has entered McGill University where is working for a Master's Degree in Economics.

NORMA YELLIN is another of last year's graduates who has entered the teaching profession. She is on the staff of the Jewish People's Schools in Montreal.

B I R T H S

BRAYLEY—To Mr. and Mrs. P.R. "Dick" Brayley on July 29th, 1948 at the Homoeopathic Hospital, Montreal, a son, John.

(Dick Brayley, B.Sc., (Com), '41)

CAMPBELL—To Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Campbell at the Catherine Booth Hospital, Montreal on July 28th, 1948, a daughter, Gail Patricia. (Kenneth D. Campbell, B.Sc. (Com), '48)

DARWIN—To Mr. and Mrs. Hirschel H. Darwin on July 9, 1948, at Cambridge, Mass., a son, Gordon Terence.

(Hirschel Darwin, B.A., '42)

HALL—To Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hall at Winnipeg, on May 12th, 1948, a daughter.

(Kenneth Hall, B.Sc., '42)

JAMES—To Mr. and Mrs. R. Gordon James on May 11th, 1948, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, a son, Robert Gordon.

(Gordon James, B.Sc. (Com), '41)

JOHNSTONE—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald W. Johnstone on February, 27th, 1948, Sally Elizabeth.

(Donald W. Johnstone, B.Sc. (Com), '47)

LEVINE—TO Mr. and Mrs. Joshua J. Levine on September 15th, 1948, a son, Zachary Daniel.

(Joshua J. Levine, B.A., '40)

LYNES—To Mr. and Mrs. William E. Lynes on August 4th, 1948, at Montreal, a son, Peter Allan.

(Bill Lynes, B.A., '40)

MORRIS—At the Ottawa Civic Hospital, to the Reverend and Mrs. Wesley Morris on January 5th, 1948, a daughter, Christine Lilian.

(Wes. Morris, B.A., '44)

READ, LEA McL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Lea McL. Read on April 4th, 1948, at Montreal, a son, Bruce Winter.

(Lea Read, B.Sc., '42)

SHRAGOVITCH—At the Royal Victoria Hospital on June 21st, 1948, to Dr. and Mrs. I. Shragovitch, a son, Eric Joel.

(Lillian Rabinovitch, B.Sc., '39)

TSIPURAS—To Mr. and Mrs. John Tsipuras of Clarkson, Ontario, on July 27th, 1948, at the Oakville Hospital, a son, Christophe Roy.

(John Tsipuras, B.Sc., '38)

MARRIAGES

ABBEY-ADAM—The marriage of Marian Naomi Abbey to Mr. Hans Adam was solemnized in the study of the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue on Monday, July 5th, 1948.

(Marian Abbey, B.A., '45)

DANIEL-LEWIS—The marriage of Louise Daniel to Mr. Clyde Lewis took place on June 26th, 1948 at St. George's Church, Montreal.

(Louise Daniel, B.A., '44)

DEACON-STEWART—The marriage of Helen Margaret Deacon to Mr. Thomas Stewart took place in the Lachute United Church on Wednesday, June 30th, 1948.

(Tom Stewart, B.A., '48)

HOUGHTON-PRESTWIDGE—The marriage of Mae Houghton to Mr. Gerard Prestwidge took place on December 27th, 1948, at St. James the Apostle Church, Montreal.

(Mae Houghton, B.A., '46)

MAXWELL-ARMSTRONG—The marriage of Margaret Maxwell to Mr. Stephen Armstrong took place on Saturday, June 26th, 1948 at St. George's Church, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

(Steve Armstrong, B.A., '47)

McCONNELL-ZIEGLER—The marriage of Frances McConnell to Mr. Peter Ziegler took place at the Zion United Church, Brantford, Ont., on May 12th, 1948.

(Peter Ziegler, B.Sc., '44)

SCHWARTZ-GUNNING—On June 12th, 1948 at the Southminster United Church, Ottawa, the marriage of Ottelie Marjorie Schwartz to Henry Gunning was solemnized.

(Henry Gunning, '47)

SHIMOTAKAHARA-KADOTA—On August 9th, 1947 in Montreal the wedding of Lillian Shimotakahara to Mr. Charles Kadota took place at Queen Mary Rd. United Church.

(Lillian Shimotakahara, B.A., '45)

VAUGHAN-CUEVAS—The marriage of Lucille Ada Vaughan to Mr. Ernesto M. Cuevas took place in the Danish Chapel, Montreal on Saturday, August 28th, 1948.

(Lucille Vaughan, B.A., '46)

SYMPATHY

The members of the Association of Alumni extend their sympathy to Gordon James on the death of his mother, Mrs. L.J. James on Sunday, October 24th, 1948.

The members of the Association of Alumni extend their deep sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Macdonald on the death of their daughter Helen Louise, who died in Montreal on October 30, 1948, after a long illness. Louise graduated in 1940 with a B.A. degree.

The members of the Association of Alumni extend their sincere sympathy to Mrs. Sydney S. Mitchell on the death of her mother, Mrs. M. McCutcheon in Montreal on July 2nd, 1948.

The members of the Association of Alumni extend their sincere sympathy to Frank Stannard on the death of his wife, Marion, in Montreal on July 28th, 1948.